DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest and Important from the North---Rebellion in Illinois.

RICHMOND, April 3.

Northern dates of the 31st ult., state that a collision occurred on the 28th, at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between rebel sympathisers and unionists, in which five of the latter were killed and ten or twelve wounded, and two rebels killed. The latest dispatches say that the rebels, three hundred strong, had entrenched themselves at Galliday's mills. Under command of the Sheriff, four hundred men of the 54th Illinois regiment were marching to attack them. An attack on Mattoon, Ill., is threatened by the rebels from Shelby and Moultrie counties.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Springfield dates of the 30th say that Col. Oakes, Provost Marshal General, went to Charleston last night, and to-day telegraphed for the 41st regiment. Gen. Henitzelman has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis, which indicate that the troubles in that section are of a serious character.

Latest from Europe---Return of Judge Ould.

RICHMOND, April 3.

In the English House of Commons, on the 7th, a motion was made that the alleged complicity of Mr. Stansfeld, a member of the House, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, deserved serious consideration. The motion was rejected by ten majority, and the result was received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as a decided conservative attack on the government, and it is believed that efforts to overthrow the ministry will be renewed after Easter.

The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Easter.

The Pope is seriously ill. Collisions between the French and Papal troops continue.

The Liverpool cotton market is firm.

Judge Ould returned from Fortress Monroe last night, and reports that the negotiations on the exchange question are favorable for the return of all Confederate prisoners during the next thirty days. He gives no particulars of his interview with Butler.

Gold sold in New York on the 30th, under 64.

Late from the North.

RICHMOND, April 2.

The *Herald* of the 29th has been received.

Dispatches from Cairo state that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th, with seven thousand men. Three attacks on Fort Powell were repulsed by the garrison, the rebels leaving 300 dead on the field.

Three gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels occupying it. During the fight the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed. The Yankee loss, fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. The front part of the city was destroyed, including a hospital, the gas works and some of the finest residences. The post office, Court House and Continental Hotel were uninjured. The rebels retired at night, after burning the depot and the steamer Decatah, which was on the stocks, in the direction of Columbus.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says the army of the frontier is in motion. Its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

The House of Representatives laid on the table, by a vote of 63 to 49, the resolution granting the use of the Hall to Geo. Thompson, the English Abolitionist, for the purpose of lecturing.

The reorganization of the army of the Potomac is progressing rapidly.

On the 28th gold fell to 64½, in consequence of the issuing of gold certificates, but rallied and closed at 66.

Northern News, via Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 2.

The Nashville *Union* of the 27th contains interesting particulars from Forrest's advance into Kentucky. Cairo despatches of the 28th state that Forrest arrived on the 20th in Kentucky, divided his pickets, and destroyed railroad bridges, eight miles from Columbus.

Gen. Bryman, with several regiments of infantry and artillery, went from Cairo to within 12 miles of Union City, and learned that Col. Hawkins, with the 47th Tennessee cavalry, had surrendered, and the Confederates, after destroying the fortification, returned southward, taking their prisoners with them.

The Federal garrison at Hickman was withdrawn. Gen. Bryman is supposed to have abandoned Hickman and Union City, as of no present use to the yankees.

Advices from New Orleans, March 19th, state that Alexandria surrendered to Porter's fleet without opposition. The yankee cavalry advance, occupy New Iberia. Guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Baton Rouge and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin, mounted infantry. Advices to the 26th of March, states that the fleet is still Alexandria.

Nothing definite from Banks and Steel, but it is stated that Banks reported considerable opposition from the forces of Dick Taylor. A New York paper of the 26th, the *World*, has a rumor from Washington that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months, to hold certain points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to begin.

Brownsville advices via New Orleans, March the 18th, report no prospect of a fight with Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

A Committee on the conduct of the war find evidence against Gen. Meade.

The President dismissed Col. Woodbin, of the 9th Ky., from service.

KNOXVILLE, March 23.

The government is issuing one thousand rations daily to indigent citizens. They are required to go North within 14 days, or stop drawing rations.

Scouts reports the rebels making active preparations for an advance into Kentucky. There is no doubt their cavalry is in good condition, and two divisions of infantry mounted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.

The Union Convention unanimously adopted resolutions declaring Lincoln their first choice for the next President, and endorsing the Congressional delegation.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 2.

Snow fell here this morning to the depth of five or six inches, which was followed by rain. James river is again rising.

Death of Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent.

SALISBURY, April 3.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent, commandant of this post, died on Saturday, and was buried to-day with military honors.

Funding Confederate Money.

LYNCHBURG, April 2.

The amount funded in this city is $3,750,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 2.

The amount funded here by citizens is $2,163,700, and by officers $95,291. Total, $2,258,991. Amount on hand to exchange for new issue $205,350.

SAVANNAH, April 2.

The amount of Confederate notes funded in this city is $11,334,500.

MACON, April 2.

There has been funded here $13,519,600, besides a large amount paid in by disbursing agents. There has been funded in Albany, Ga., $1,496,200.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 2.

The amount funded here by citizens is $2,135,200, and by disbursing officers $20,692.

Amount funded at Augusta, Ga., $15,700,000. At Montgomery, Ala., $9,500,000. At Mobile, amount funded $1,423,600---amount withdrawn from circulation and not funded, $6,635,287. At Petersburg, Va., amount funded here $7,200,000. At Lagrange, Ga., $1,141,900.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

VOL. I---No. 59.

New Advertisements.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1864.

The annual Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "MILITARY BILL," is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

I. General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, 1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and Commandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the 8th section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 75, of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization therein provided for, and in further pursuance of paragraph II. of the said General Orders, No. 26. Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist of not more than three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens, between the ages of 45 and 50 years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information concerning all applications for exemption and detail, for agricultural or other industrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all information which may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards, and promptly report to the Commandant unfitness or delinquencies on the part of the persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applications for detail, and may call on them for special information concerning matters pertinent to the office. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enrolling officer to the Commandants, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in referring to this Bureau.

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are in the employment of an department of the government, and who are not specially exempted by the Act of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 6th paragraph of General Orders, No. 26, herein cited.

IV. Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to employed in accordance with paragraph IX. General Orders, No. 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau, concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations. Loose or irregular examinations must not be permitted, and Commandants will promptly report any well ascertained delinquency in the matter.

V. Forms for Consolidated Reports by the Commandant of Conscripts will be forwarded; also forms for the Records of the Congressional District, and Local Enrolling Officers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persons and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. EXEMPTIONS BY EXAMINING BOARDS.

1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of Examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof; which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Congressional district in which such parties reside, or by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau.

2. When in the opinion of Enrolling Officers the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after examination by the Medical board, have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the person is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the duties mentioned in the said 8th section of the act aforesaid.

The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him.

3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of Conscription, and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination, or the Commandant of Conscripts or the Bureau of Conscription shall order the same.

VIII. EXEMPTION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th articles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Enrolling officer of the county in which the applicant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the fifth article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption, except for the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent, shall not be allowed to any officers and employees of a Rail Road company, unless the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such Rail Road; that the number of persons exempted on said Rail Road shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such road shall be reported by name and description, once a month to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State through which such road passes (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any one who may leave the employment of the Rail Road company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road.

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturists on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the first day of January last fifteen able-bodied hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, will be allowed for the space of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, upon being informed by the Commandant for that State that the bond is approved.

4. The bond required to be given upon the exemption of an overseer or agriculturalist, under the 4th article of section 10th of the said act, shall be taken by the enrolling officer of the county or District in which such party resides, with the advice and assistance of the temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America, in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrolling officer, who shall take the said bond, with the assistance of the said temporary Board, according to the market value thereof at the time and place of assessment.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the amount of the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution, be transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receipt of any Quartermaster or Commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts should be forwarded to the Commandant of Conscripts, to be by him forwarded to the Quartermaster General or the Commissary General, through this Bureau.

IX. EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XII, General Orders, No 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will, on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

X. EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Certificates of exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Commandants for the States.

XI. INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series.

2. Every application for exemption should be carefully minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Enrolling officer, with the aid of the temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed, and instead of being put in the form of an endorsement, will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it, or merely into the truth of the statements therein made, but should be directed with a view of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relation thereto.

XII. DETAILS.

Agricultural Details.

1. The officers of Conscription will give the most careful attention to the provisions of paragraph IV, G. O. No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited.

This paragraph embraces the whole system of details provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence.

2. The investigation of every case presented must be the most precise and accurate which can be attained by the Enrolling officer (with the co operation of the temporary Boards), and all action must be in direct view of the necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such modes of enquiry and report as will furnish the fullest testimony.

The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount of production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms hereto appended will, it is believed, meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be presented. Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification, Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter to this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders, No. 26, current series.

Schedule of Terms.

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty: and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such person shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act recited.

4. Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; * * * six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government.

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of Conscripts, on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail is granted. Enrolling officers are required to be unusually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission in this duty will constitute grave dereliction.

7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes enumerated. It is by no means intended to grant them indiscriminately, but to limit them as is consistent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances will be carefully enquired into.—Among these are fitness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes of the detail; condition of the family; whether any, or how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c., &.

XIII. DETAILS FOR PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Applications for details, such as are not required for the service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or District, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony under oath.

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a separate sheet of paper.

The District Enrolling officer may, if he approves the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and forward the papers through the Commandant, to the Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, the reasons in full will be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forwarded to this Bureau, through the same channel.

If the persons for whose detail application is made are engaged in performing the duties on account of which details are asked, they will be allowed to remain until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to Camps of Instruction.

XIV. DETAILS FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 45 AND 50, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Applications for the detail of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, for service in any of the military Bureaux, or in any of the Departments of the Government, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the local or district Enrolling officer; and it must set forth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The District Enrolling officer, after investigation made and reported as directed in the preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the Commandant, for his action.

An appeal from the action of the Enrolling officers and the Commandant may be taken to this Bureau.

XV. DETAILS OF ARTISANS, MECHANICS, ETC.

1. Applications for the detail for service in any of the military Bureaux, or in any of the Departments of the Government (including contractors,) of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill to perform indispensable duties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is required, must be distinctly set forth.

Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the Department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable Government work. The District Enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant (each expressing his opinion), to this Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to this Bureau.

If the parties applied for are at work they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, they should be sent to the Camps of Instruction.

Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the Bureau, required by the 11th section of the act.

XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided; will be made to the Enrolling officer, and forwarded through the proper channels.

XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting or detailing able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five.

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

XVIII. REPORTS.

1. Examining Boards in addition to the lists directed in paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will furnish District Enrolling officers with lists of men in their districts found fit for military service, but unfit for service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county Enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing detailed men to see who are the subjects of detail, and to choose from them.

2. Enrolling officers will forward to the Commandant of Conscripts, monthly, a report of all persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case.

These reports will be consolidated by the Commandant, with reference to the distinctions made in the Act of Congress, and the regulations for its enforcement, in duplicate; one copy of which will be forwarded to this Bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the Commandant.

XIX. ENROLLMENT OF RESERVE CLASSES.

1. Commandants of Conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders, No. 33, A. & I. G. O., current series; which is herewith made a part of this Circular.

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 33.

1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war.

2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to the enrolling officer in the States east of the Mississippi river within thirty days from the day when the notice shall be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription.

3. Any person liable to enrollment under this act may join any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No. 86, issued 26th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve any where within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence and special service, under General Orders, No. 86 [1863], for the war, and select their own officers.

By order,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General."

2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct roll of persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

3. Commandants of Conscripts will assign to duty, as a supporting force for Conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the Examining Boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons are so assigned they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return the Muster Rolls to the Commandants; and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each Congressional district, then the Commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to complete a company for each Congressional district. A competent officer, of the rank of colonel, will be assigned by this Bureau to organize such companies into a regiment, if there be the requisite number of companies; or into a battallion, if there be less than ten companies; or into two battalions, if deemed preferable.

XX. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Commandants will always bear in mind that General Orders, No. 26, is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habitually recur to its provisions, to aid in the application of the other provisions of this Circular.

2. Commandants will of course refer cases of difficulty to this Bureau; but references which bear on their face that they are rather to avoid due responsibility or labor, will be retained without remarks.

3. The duty of the Commandants of Conscripts is, in accordance with these instructions, to maintain and invigorate the industrial production of the Confederacy, and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for independence and liberty will fail.

By order of Col. J. S. PRESTON, Sup't.

C. B. DUFFIELD,
ap 4---59 d3t *A. A. General.*

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat publish three times.

WANTED.---A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Notice.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 2, 1864.

On and After the 3rd inst., the Accommodation train on this road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 p. m. Returning will leave Weldon at 5, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 2, 15 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
apr4-59-6t General Superintendent.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Sunday night, the 27th inst., THREE NEGRO MEN, Cæsar, Rowean and Abram. The two first mentioned are of dark ginger-cake color, and about 6 feet high; the other is black and slim, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. The negroes were tracked on Monday morning, as far as Battleboro'. I think it very probable they will attempt to make their way to Newbern or Washington. All three of them had on wooden bottom shoes, one ironed and very wide bottome. Cæsar is about 28 years old; the others about 21. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all of them to me at Ashland, Edgecombe county, N. C., or confined so that I can get them again, or $160 for either. Rowean is from Davie county, N. C., and Abram is from Prince Edward county, Va., and were bought in Richmond the 7th of March, 1864. H. A. TAYLOR.
March 29th, 1864. ap 4-59-d4t*

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONfederate service, a number of HORSES & MULES.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 1---57-6: Major & Chief Q. M.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.---I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24---51 tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax. W. J. HAWKINS, Pass'r.
mh 31-56-2w.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I Require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 31-56-10t W. E. PEIRCE, Capt & A. Q. M.

$100 REWARD.

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. M. ALLEN,
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-tw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

RALEIGH, March 30, 1864.

Col. C. B. ALLEN,
Ag't R. & G. R. R. Co.:

Ordered by Mr. T. J. Sumner, Supt. and Engr., that I recieve no freights with charges destined for Charlotte & S. C. R. Road.

M. S. BARRINGER,
Ag't. N. C. R. R. Co.

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the foregoing order, all freight destined for points beyond Charlotte, must be prepaid. This Company will not be responsible for delay's or damages that may occur under this arrangement. C. B. ALLEN, Ag't.
ap 2-58-6t. R. & G. R. Road Co.
Petersburg Daily Express copy one week.

Wanted.---By a Young Lady, a Situation as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are small, and require to be taught only the English branches. Best recommendations will be given and terms made known by application to E. S.

Macon Depot, Warren county, N. C.
ap 2-58-6t.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares, I tan for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.
ap 1---57-d1w&w4w*

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Captain RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 33rd Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.---A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address

Wm. M. SMITH,
29-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficient quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.

R. B. SAUNDERS.
March 17-47-d3t.* Chapel Hill N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIately, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.

W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILDER, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 22-48 d10t3taw

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28 53-d1m.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, or registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.---40-d4td

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25---50cod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., in stead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34tm. C. M. FARRISS.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16 3tf.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.---Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to
mh 28-53-d12t. Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g Officer.

Agents Wanted to Collect Arms and ORDNANCE STORES in North Carolina Pay $4,00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Stores collected, according to a fixed schedule. Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service,

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, April 4, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Mr. Holden versus Gov. Vance—The Issue. What is it?

"The *Standard* is an independent, conservative paper, and is not the organ of either "Presidents, Governors or Generals. It is "due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the "*Standard*, that we should state that he does "not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as anxious as we are "to see an honorable peace established at as "early a day as possible; but he regards "peace movements among ourselves, with no "overtures of the kind from the north, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest "and patriotic in these views, we have no "doubt. Our views are well known to our "readers. We believe that mere fighting will "not bring peace. We a e for speaking among "the people and in the public councils for an "honorable peace, while our soldiers in the "field are fighting for peace. We think there "can be no harm and no danger in our people "responding to those in the north who are "anxious for peace. We hold that peace "movements, if we are ever to have peace "again, must begin some time and somewhere; and that the two governments are "so inflamed by the war spirit, and so intent "on mere physical triumphs, that unless the "people of the two sections rise up and demand that mental and moral means shall be "resorted to, to close the war, those means "may not be employed, and the war may be "prolonged indefinitely. These views of ours "may be erroneous, but they are honestly "entertained. They do not separate us from "Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we "cannot cease to fight as long as we are in"vaded. * * * Gov. Vance and the "editor of the *Standard* are still on friendly "terms, personally and politically; and we "see no reason why we should not remain "so."—*Raleigh Standard, July 29th*, 1863.

Afterwards Mr. Holden charged that an effort was being made in the army and by the administration to "beat Gov. Vance," and he said:

"We do not believe these machinations "against Gov. Vance will succeed. We be"lieve he will stand by his friends. He has "never yet proved false to his pledges or to "his friends."—*Raleigh Standard, August 19th*, 1863.

Still later: "The *Observer* charges that 'the "*Standard* and its party,' expect 'to put up "a candidate against Gov. Vance next sum"mer.' * * We deny the charge and call "for the proof. * * We are a friend of "Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while "he adheres to conservative principles; and "now could we, under such circumstances, "go about to 'put up' a candidate against "him next summer?"—*Raleigh Standard, November 25th*, 1863.

On the 22d day of February, 1863—on the same day that the "Holden Hook and Ladder Company" was parading Mr. Holden at Newbern, under the emblem of a "Silver Grey Fox"—Gov. Vance, by special invitation, was addressing an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, who had assembled to hear him, at Wilkesboro,' on the condition of the country. In his speech, Gov. Vance said:

"A certain discontent has pervaded and a "funereal gloom hung over the community "engendering, if we credit a wide rumor "throughout the State, a notion that we must "have a Convention; that we must secede from "the Southern Confederacy; that we must re"pudiate the whole thing, and go back and do "our first work over again." * * *

"A Convention is proposed by some. I have "no denunciation to make of those who are "moving this question. They are as sound "men no doubt as I am—as you are—as any "body—they are my friends; but I think it is "wrong." * * * * * *

"If you think, fellow-citizens, that proper "efforts have not been made during this war "fare to obtain the peace which you desire, "why there cannot be any earthly objection to "such efforts being made. I have been in favor "of them myself, and from time to time have "so advised the President. * * * But "I beg you to recollect, that there is a lawful "and legal way pointed out by the Constitution "of your country, and any effort you make in "this way will be right and proper."—*Gov. Vance's Speech.*

Now here is the record. It discloses that up to the 29th of July, 1863, by Mr. Holden's own statement, that he and Gov. Vance were both anxious for peace, both honest and patriotic, as Mr. Holden claimed; that they differed in their views as to the mode of making a peace movement—Gov. Vance proposing to do it through the government—Mr. Holden, by meetings of the people; but, as Mr. Holden said, this difference did not separate them, and they *remained personal and political friends.*

On the 19th of August, Mr. Holden artfully charged others with *machinating* against Gov. Vance, and came out as his champion, to repel the attempts to divide them; and in full set phrase expressed his confidence that the Governor "will stand by his friends;" declaring for him that "he has never yet proved false to his pledges or to his friends."

According to Mr. Holden, then, Gov. Vance WAS TRUE on the 19th of *August*.

On the 25th of November, Mr. Holden indignantly denounced the accusation that he would "put up" a candidate against Gov. Vance; declaring that he expected to support him, together "with a vast majority of the people of the State." As the matter thus stood, it was hoped and believed by the good people of this State, that this summer there would be no political excitement—that Gov. Vance would be re-elected without opposition. His political opponents were willing, for the general welfare, to let the election go by default; and all appeared smooth, so far as any excitement growing out of the gubernatorial election was likely to occur. But in this moment of universal satisfaction, Mr. Holden, acting upon that self-conceited, self-consequential, self-important and self-inflated prompting which has been the bane of his life, begins to stir the mud—to raise a mere issue—a convention scheme—professedly for the purpose of peace, but secretly, for the purposes of Mr. Holden; and on the 3rd of March he developes the whole scheme, plot and contrivance, by putting himself—Mr. Holden—up for Governor of North Carolina! This is the whole operation. A more cunningly contrived political scheme for personal and selfish objects, party history has never furnished. In pursuing this course, Mr. Holden has ignored the general desire of the people for quiet. He has started a division in his own party, when no other party was inclined to oppose his candidate. He has ignored his obligations of party fealty, and in the broadest sense of the term "put up" SELF, above all other considerations.

We have heard of people "putting up," after taking a severe emetic. In this sense the people of North Carolina, in August, will "put up" Mr. Holden—and that so thoroughly, that for all time thereafter he will be "put" down, for any further purposes of selfishness and mischief.

We shall look hereafter more particularly into the issue Mr. Holden has raised in this contest.

Raleigh.

In the observations which we are about to make, we have no intention to intimate the possession of any information which should inspire apprehension. Our remarks are made upon the general appearances of affairs. From all sources of information, the plan of the enemy appears to be to make a grand concentrated move on Richmond with a heavy force. In aid of this movement, his effort will be to assail, with less force, as many weak and unguarded points as he can, in order to scatter our forces and prevent our reinforcing from one to another. There are indications of a move on the lines of communication in North Carolina; and it is not too great a stretch of probability to apprehend a raid, if not a formidable movement towards this place. It has been a favorite idea with the Northern press, with the Newbern *Times*, and with Yankees generally, that there is a union sentiment about the centre of this State, which ought to be reached with sufficient force to be strengthened and assisted. Very lately the project of an advance towards this place was revived in the Yankee journals, and within the past few days we have seen an extract from the *Nashville Union*, urging the attack on Richmond and the invasion of this State, in order to give "*loyal North Carolinians an opportunity to vindicate themselves and their cause.*" Who these *loyal* North Carolinians are, every one can readily ascertain, who has an opportunity like our late prisoners have had, of being daily eye witnesses of such notices as these in Yaneee newspapers:

"The noble Holden is doing immense service in the cause of the union." "The bold and spirited Holden is maintaining the freedom of the press, and making the tyrant Jeff. Davis tremble on his throne;" and such like.

Those of us who only occasionally get a glimps of these precious publications, only see how Joy, the Yankee, abuses Gov. Vance and praises Mr. Holden; how he cajoles "John, the rascal" as he familiarly calls the *Progress*; how he copies long columns of their licks at the Confederate government, and urges reinforcements to penetrate our State. We only see how Everett, the *silken* blood drinker, and Baxter, the traitor, stretch out the hand of fellowship to Mr. Holden, and how, now that this bepraised personage has announced himself to be a *self-made* candidate for Governor, the note of counsel is struck for an advance into the State. We hear of preparations under Burnside, and they point to North Carolina.

The people of this State should be at once upon their guard—resolved against all panic, all confusion, all disorder—to do and perform whatever may be necessary to defend their hearth-stones and capture the invader.

We urge, in another place, some suggestions, important, we think, to be followed.

Secret Circulation.

To our astonishment, a *Standard*, bearing date the 6th of April, one like a number that has been circulating among the INETIATED for near a week, as we have been told, has been placed in our hands. It contains the message of Gov. Brown, garbled, also garbled extracts from the *Confederate*, so garbled, as to alter the sense of the articles quoted from; and among other things a long and labored attack on Gov. Vance, signed conservative;" but bearing "ear-marks so long," that no one can question its paternity. Altogether, it is one of those productions that are intended to serve doubtful objects; and it is admirably gotten up for the intended purpose.

We have no particular care about it; having a very well settled opinion of its propriety and fairness.

The article we have alluded to, indeed the whole of this underhand and unscrupulous production, merits the attention of Gov. Vance's friends. If it is a specimen of what the campaign is to be, it will add to Mr. Holden's reputation, if it does not elevate it.

See important Order from the Conscript Bureau, in our advertising columns.

In the event of a raid on Raleigh, (which would be a most fool-hardy, and ought to be a most disasterous enterprise to the enemy,) the great danger to our cause would be confusion and panic. The best guard against such accidents, is the exercise of a prudent forethought. In such moments men are apt each to think himself a director, and rather to counsel others to act; whereas the *fewer thinking heads there are*, and the more working hands, the better for such an occasion.

The first important necessity is, that the military authority should make itself recognised, and felt and obeyed. Arrangements should be made beforehand, so that each citizen may know where he is to go to; who he is to obey; and what he is to do; *and all that he should do.* When the occasion comes, he is to go to the right place and do the right thing; to look only to himself, and not meddle whether any body else goes and does. Organization, rules, regulations and orders, ought to be prepared now for the government of this town of Raleigh, in the event the enemy should succeed in getting alive thus far. Preparation never does harm, and may do vast good.

Col. Mallett, who is at the head of the Confederate force at this place, is well aware that the Home Guard, as it has been organized, would not be effective. The very worst arrangement possible for such a crisis, would be to leave that organization as it is. Col. Mallett knows that the officers appointed therein, in many instances, are more obnoxious to many of our citizens than any that could be made. They are distrusted on every account. When we say this, we but speak the sentiment of a vast number of our best and most loyal citizens. We do not care to specify; but what we say is known to be true, whether just or not is not now the question.

The most important service, then, that Col. Mallett can render, will be to see that all whom the new law of Congress operates on, should be taken out of that old organization, and be enabled to form new ones—selecting their company officers and having their field officers selected according to the act of Congress. A recommendation from Col. Mallett will be heeled, when made in accordance with a general wish of the public, and so entirely in accordance with the public interests. This being at once settled, the establishment of rules, the adoption of a *system* of defence, will secure this place against a great calamity, in the event the enemy shall be strong enough to break our lines below, or raid around them.

The excellent letter from our correspondent "G." gives a cheering account of Governor Vance's visit to the soldiers, and his reception by them. All honor and consideration was given to the Chief Magistrate of the State—the proud and glorious representation of North Carolina patriotism, summed up in one word, her soldiers were mustered in service before the Governor, who was welcomed with enthusiasm. It was, from all description, a fit and honorable reception—alike worthy of those who yielded and him who received. No mention seems to have been made of the *self-announced*—the self-made candidate.—Perhaps it would be as well hereafter altogether to ignore any such existence. There is really no opposition to Governor Vance—one rarely hears a man say he is for Mr. Holden. In the army there is almost entire unanimity. Having suspended his paper, so far as an open and bold publication of it is concerned; having refused to meet the people who have invited him; with all the press of the State against him, Mr. Holden presents about the smallest dimensions of a candidate ever seen.

An Irishman, on one occasion down near Beaufort, in the yard of one of the citizens, fell in with one of the smallest sized Banker Ponies; whereupon the son of Erin commenced to pummel the little fellow with might and main. Upon being overhauled, he was thunderstruck at being asked why he was beating the *horse?* "*Horse!* HORSE! did ye say?" May I niver! by jabbers—and its no more an' a rat, or its myself that am not Patrick, niver at all."

Mr. Holden bears to an ordinary candidate of fair proportions and common prospects, just about the proportion of this Irishman's rat, to a respectable conestoga. It is hardly worth while to keep up the mention of him.

A North Carolina soldier, who has lost his right hand, has learned to write well with the left hand, and very properly offers his services—if otherwise qualified—to take the place of any able-bodied soldier now doing duty at a desk.

We saw lately an account of another North Carolinian who lost his eyes in the war, and in a very few months, by determination and perseverance, acquired the arts of reading and writing as taught for the blind, at the North Carolina Institute, where he was kindly received—and also at the Cedar Spring School, near Spartanburg, S. C. We commend these cases to the friends of any soldiers who have suffered loss of eyes or limbs.

The best charity is to teach all such, where they have the will and the other conditions to be self-dependent.

A correspondent of the Selma *Reporter* writes from Cahaba, Ala.:

Perhaps it is not known abroad that probably the oldest practical printer living, who works at his trade, resides in this place. He is 81 years of age, and yet retains his faculties sufficiently to enable him to set type. I have just seen a phamphlet speech which he set up, and it is as "clean a sheet" as I have ever seen from the fingers of any typographer. His name is ——— McKnight, and he has been a printer for over sixty years. How many millions of "ems" must have passed through his fingers in this time!

Kossuth has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation, which is circulated among the Hungarians who form a part of the Austrian army in Venetia. He asks his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, and form an alliance with Italy, by which they will be freed. He adds, that the King of Italy is preparing to lead his army against Austria, and that a Hungarian Legion is being formed in Italy.

Army Correspondence of the Confederate.

Addresses of Gov. VANCE *at Orange Court House, Va., and at the Headquarters of the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment, in the Presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran Officers and Men—Grand Review in Honor of the Governor, &c.*

Through the prompt attention of our army correspondent "G." with the army of Northern Virginia, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following sketches of the addresses of Gov. Vance in the presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran army, as also the distinguished honors paid our Chief Executive by this noble band:

CAMP SECOND N. C. INFANTRY, RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE March 28, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: We have had, for several days past, a variety of things to disturb the monotony of camp life. Last week, there fell the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred this winter, and it has occasioned no little sport among the soldiers. Snow-balling was all the rage, and countless battles were fought between different companies, regiments and brigades, and there was even one between rival divisions, in which officers in high rank, and usually of grave dignity and decorum, participated. When the snow had melted away, as it did in a very short time, under the warm and genial sun of several days that followed, Gov. Vance came, and since then, we have had the pleasure of listening to two of his inimitable speeches.

On Saturday, he spoke to a very large audience of North Carolinians at the quarters of the 53d regiment, of Daniel's brigade, and again on yesterday, to all the North Carolinians of the 2d corps and the 1st N. C. cavalry. His speech on Saturday was listened to with marked attention, and had the effect of cheering, in no small degree, the listening soldiers. I was glad to see, on Saturday, on the speaker's stand, so many of our chief leaders, among them Gens. Lee, Ewell, Hill, Rodes, "Alleghany" Johnson, Jeb Stwart, Ramseur, and Stewart, of Maryland; and I am informed, during the Governor's stay with us, he has received all the courtesy and attention from our chief officers to which the Executive of our State is entitled, and the high merit of the man is due.

But to-day has been the gala day. It was proposed on Saturday, that a grand review of the North Carolinians of this army corps be held in honor of the Governor, and it came off on yesterday in "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." All the brigades and parts of brigades, hailing from the old North State, were out in full force, and presented a splendid appearance, in military bearing, as well as in every thing else that the most ardent well-wisher could desire. The proud array of the children of old Rip Van Winkle—battle-scarred veterans—as they stood in long line almost as far as the eye could reach, with their arms glistening in the light of the noon-day sun—or, as wheeled in column, in an hundred sub-divisions, with bullet-rent flags flying, they marched with soldierly precision around the review ground—could not but impress the observer with the magnitude of the power which the old North State wields in this contest for freedom. And this mass of men were only a part—not half—of her representatives in the army of Northern Virginia. "The scorner may sneer at, and withings defame her," but her jewels here shine with a lustre unsurpassed by none, and by their real worth and valor in every battle field of Virginia, have won the plaudits of the unprejudiced—wrung praise from the unwilling, and placed her name in letters of living light on "history's story." Our "Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief," accompanied by Maj. Gen. Rodes and staff, rode down the lines, and the troops then broke into column and marched past the reviewing officers, after which, they all repaired to the quarters of the 30th N. C. Regiment, where a stand had been erected, to hear the speech to be delivered by the Governor. By dense packing, as thick as they could stand, all around, the audience were perhaps enabled to hear the speech, but it was no little strain on the Governor's lungs, for them to do so. Your correspondent took no notes—it was impossible from the stand point to do so—and he cannot therefore give anything like a synopsis of his remarks—but as your readers would like to know what the Governor talked to us about, we will try to quote some things he said, from memory.

The Governor was introduced by Gen. Ramseur. He began his speech by remarking that on Saturday he addressed his hearers as "fellow-soldiers," but on second thought, he recollected that although he was once a soldier, he was not one now—having skulked out of service by being elected to a little office down in North Carolina—and he felt that he had no right to greet them by that term.—They were not his "Fellow-citizens," and he knew of only one other term to use—a term that had been given them by their comrades from other States—"tar-heels"—and he would borrow the term, and address them as "*Fellow-Tar-Heels.*"

He said he knew we all wanted peace—everybody in the Confederacy wanted peace—and as the blessed word was first in everybody's mouth, he would make it the first point in his address. He then discussed the subject in all its bearings, and showed plainly that the only way for us to obtain peace honorably was by fighting for it, that it was impossible to negotiate a peace with our enemies, expressed his willingness, however to send commissioners whenever it was thought necessary, although he felt sure our enemies would reject and refuse to receive them, but that he was willing to bear the humiliation, that Europe and the world might see that the bloodshed and misery caused by this war was not of our making, and that the United States Government alone was responsible therefor. He was opposed out and out to any separate State action; it was unconstitutional, would look like acting in bad faith with our Southern sisters; and if attempted, would only make matters worse. He depicted in glowing colors the consequences that would result from any attempt of the kind; that Lincoln would not treat with us, without we first laid down our arms, and submitted to the most degrading terms; that it was impossible, from our geographical position, if from no other cause to be neutral; if attempted, we would have both parties on us; we would soon be in a worse condition than Maryland or Kentucky, that we would be compelled to either assist our Southern brethren, or to join Lincoln—submit to his drafts, pay his taxes, fight our comrades who have fought by our sides for three years past, and become the miserable slaves and vassals of the most rotten and corrupt people on the face of the earth; that it would transfer the seat of war to our own homes, cause the whole land to become a howling wilderness, our families outcasts, homeless, and ourselves despised by all, and our memories handed down in history to be execrated and loathed by generations yet unborn. He begged his hearers to listen not to the syren voice of evil-minded men, who would advise them to pursue this *ignis fatuus* of peace. That if we would only stand by our colors, maintain our organization and discipline and continue to strike boldly in the future as in the past—for home, freedom and independence—the sun of peace would soon rise in the east and shed its beaingn rays over our war-worn land. Any other course would lead to disaster, disolution and ruin.

He said that our prospects were never brighter than at present; that the people everywhere were daily becoming more cheerful and sanguine of our final success; that the spring campaign had opened auspiciously, and victory had already been given us; that our armies everywhere were recruited and strengthened, and were full of hope and confidence; that they were held well in hand by the ablest generals the world ever produced; and he gave it as his opinion, that if we even held our own, or were victorious in the pending campaign, fighting would be virtually ended by the time the leaves began to fall in autumn, and finally the war would languish and die out from the utter exhaustion and heartlessness on the part of our foes. Negotiations would then take the place of warriors, and the North, dispirited by long and continued disaster and ill-success, would then listen to reason and the dictates of wisdom, and submit to terms. He based this opinion on the evident indications of the times. Our foes would soon be plunged into the whirlpool of another presidential campaign, and the prize the various parties would contend for would be the rule and patronage of a government which makes millions of money—and with the well-known yankee proclivity and thirst for the almighty dollar, their minds, now centered on the single idea of our subjugation, will be bent on securing the spoils, and in their eagerness for gain and place, dissensions and schisms will arise which will paralize the government's efforts and defeat their meditated intentions. There is, too, already a strong peace party at the North and, as the yankee begins to comprehend the main fact in his mind—the billions of dollars his government is fruitlessly throwing away in this war, observes the rapid depreciation of his green-back currency, and the decline of their commerce and trade under its influence—that peace party will increase in strength until it is fully successful. They have, also, at last, found that we are in deadly earnest. They have already begun to realize the truth, and despair is gradually sinking into their hearts. Their leading men and newspapers declare that if their arms do not "crush the rebellion" this summer, they never will, and they openly proclaim that the issue is staked on the approaching campaign. They are already disperited and scared, and the waning strength of their exhausted efforts is demonstrated in their vain attempt to recruit their forces, for which even enormous bounties are of no avail; the numberless drafts that bring no men, and the mutterings and dissensions that are observed in their councils. All this betokens a flagging on their part, and it is an historical truism which asserts that "an aggressive warfare that once flags never rallies."

Old Abe and his counsellors are beginning to see the end, and they had therefore sent their last hero, Grant, to confront us, and they have determined to make one more mighty effort to crush us. We must whip this hero and his army, said the Governor, and or work is done; whip him, and thereby maul grace peace into their unbelieving souls. It would do it as sure as we whip him, and he felt sure that the result of this campaign would send him into the shades of private life, to keep company with the other heroes of our *unmaking*.

The Governor then reviewed the past campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia. At the beginning of the war, when the hero of Lundy's Lane and Sally Gorder (Cera Gorda) Scott was put in command of the yankee army. The Governor quaked in his boots with fear, and thought that Gen. Scott would march his army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in one campaign, but a man by the name of Beauregard met him at a place called Bull Run, and old Scott had not been heard of since. McDowell was buried in the same grave that covered Scott. Then came McClellan the "*Little* Napoleon"—who took things easy and slow, and who moved ponderously along until he gained the banks of the Chickahominy; then a man by the mane of Lee opposed him in front, a man by the name of Jackson, sometimes called "Stonewall"—flanked him on the right, and a man by the name of *Vance with the 25th N. C. regiment* attacked him on the left, and between them they used him clean up.—Hardly left a greazy spot. Pope was next brought forward, Pope was a man who had previously figured somewhere out west, and boasted that a rebel had never seen his back; he was going to eat us up without salt; but Jackson's skirmishers ran him into the Potomac river, and Father Abraham sent him as minister plenipotentiary to the Pawnee Indians. Burnside came next, and on the heights of Fredericksburg he was seen afar off, but one foggy morning he disappeared, and has not been seen since; he was gathered unto his fathers in Abraham's bosom, and "Fighting Joe," surnamed Hooker, was sent to reign in his stead. He was treated worse than any of the rest; he was badly thrashed at Chancellorsville, and afterwards lost on a march, and the yankee army took to Pennsylvania. Meade came next, but did not tarry long, and they have finally sent Grant to complete the Golgotha of heroes. Grant is a man who has won his spurs by fighting with the odds in his favor, at about the same ratio that Confederate money sells for specie, twenty to one. Now, soldiers and fellow-tar-heels, said the Governor, whip out this army and hero—and "the baby is born and his name is Betsy." Peace will be sure to follow. He exhorted the men to continue steadfast to the end. Maintain their organizations yet a little longer, obey their officers, and follow their glorious, and heroic leader, and all would be well. Victory—Independence—weal or woe was with them, and with them alone. If they gave way, all was lost. He begged them never to desert; he implored them never to listen to the persuasion or influence of bad men who would persuade them thus to cast a foul stain of eternal dishonor on themselves, and on their posterity; and depicted the moral suicide of those who thus dishonored and degraded themselves, in glowing and eloquent terms.

In justification of the people of North Carolina, he told his hearers, they were as true to the Confederacy as any people in the whole land, although it was intimated to the contrary; that there was little or no disaffection, and there was not one man in twenty throughout the State but whose whole heart was devoted to the cause, and would do any thing in their power for their soldiers in the field. It is true, he said, there was some growling among the principals of substitutes, who had laid the flattering unction to their souls, that they could fight this war out by proxy. They were disappointed, and disappointed folks *would* grumble, but his people were a law-abiding people—in fact, they particularly believed in THE LAW—and he was sure the law would be pronounced constitutional by the Supreme court when it met, and that these men would obey its behests like good citizens. He said that many of them would doubtless be sent out here to join us; he wanted us to treat them kindly, not to poke fun at them and call them "conscripts," but learn them to be good soldiers, and his word for it, they would acquit themselves with credit when they confronted the enemy. He said there was another class, who used long ranged guns, and wanted to fight at long taw shoot from street corners in North Carolina at yankees in Boston, who made a mighty fuss, kicked up a terrible dust and stink, but were very harmless. He told us, the people of North Carolina always criticized, their government and its acts, and sometimes complained and grumbled at its law when made, and even made threats when the thought them unjust, but no people on the face of the earth obeyed its behests with more willingness or alacrity than they did, when the law was pronounced constitutional.

It was true, much dissatisfaction was manifested at the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act—many thought it uncalled for and extremely unwise; and for his part, he did not see the use of the suspension. But that dissatisfaction did not indicate that she was going to do anything desperate, and she would not: Demagogues and bad men there were all over the land, who sometimes attempted to fan these popular dissatisfactions into a flame, for their own ends, but there was no danger of the good people of North Carolina perpetrating any such folly. They were patriotic, true and loyal, they sometimes honestly differed from other people in matters of public policy and propriety, but her popular heart beat in unison with her soldiers, and her determination was as strong as theirs to fight this war through to victory and independence.

Your correspondent has left out many of the important points made in the Governor's speech, but he has already swelled his letter to an outrageous length, and will cut it short. The Governor illustrated his speech from his inexhaustible supply of anecdotes, and kept his audience in a broad grin throughout. His speech was well received, and has cheered the soldiers a great deal. Gov. Vance is their choice for Governor, and my brigade will give him an almost unanimous vote. Holden stock is considerably below par, and is getting worse every day.

There is nothing new in camp. A rain storm has been going on for the past twelve hours, and of course, no movement is anticipated yet awhile.

G.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—Latest information from Gen Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers are estimated Yankee force does not exceed *thirty five thousand.*

One day last week very heavy and continuous cannonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper Court House.—No definite cause has been asigned but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobacco-stick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their horses. By daylight, however, the party were so thoroughly chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, about a hundred and fifty yards distant.—Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out *en masse*, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

The enemy's pickets say that Gen. Grant has taken command of the army of the Potomac. Our men are in most excellent spirits.

To the boast of Gen. Grant, that he can, with thirty thousand men, whip out Gen. Lee's army, our boys say that he cannot cross the river in opposition to Ewell's corps alone. Quite an acceptable present was received a few days since in the shape of a quantity of excellent woolen socks, to be distributed to those soldiers whose homes are in possession of the public enemy.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him, troops from other States as well as his own.

A grand game of bass-ball was played on Monday last, the contest being between the members of Gen. Stafford's Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's Division, and Gen. Hays' Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Early's Division. The stakes were $500 a side. The game was won, after a contest of two hours and a half, by Gen. Hays' Brigade.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The counties of Western North Carolina have suffered heavily by raids of the common enemy, including deserters and tories, who have committed outrages on the defenceless people; and owing to circumstances beyond control, the authorities have not been able to give the protection they have been anxious to extend. The people have continued faithful to our cause, and their hatred for the invader has been more intensified.

Col. Palmer has returned from an extended trip through the Western counties, which he succeeded in clearing of the invaders, and made dispositions which, it is believed, will prevent their inroads hereafter. The Yankees made a raid into Clay and Cherokee counties to prevent the enrolment of conscripts, but retreated on hearing of the approach of our troops.

On Saturday previous, Major McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th Regiment, encountered the notorious Colonel Kirk and his band. A sharp engagement ensued, and Kirk was defeated. We lost one killed and several wounded. Major McDowell was severely wounded in the arm.

Col. Thomas' Cherokee Indians are rendering good service, and are as "true as steel" to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the alluring promises of the Yankee emissaries, who have been among them.

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.—It is now certain that Gen. Jones has entered Kentucky through Fulkerson Gap, with some 1,500 men.

The Federals have been driven back both at Morristown and Whitesburg.

A general engagement, it is soon expected, will take place between all the forces on both sides.

McLaws' division has been ordered to the front.

It is reported that the Federals have been heavily reinforced.

The Federal movements to flank our left have so far failed.

General Longstreet has issued very stringent orders relating to unlawful impressment and thieving by soldiers.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, }
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, April 4, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Mr. Holden versus Gov. Vance—The Issue. What is it?

"The *Standard* is an independent, conser-
"vative paper, and is not the organ of either
"Presidents, Governors or Generals. It is
"due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the
"*Standard*, that we should state that he does
"not agree with us in our views on the sub-
"ject of peace. He is as anxious as we are
"to see an honorable peace established at as
"early a day as possible; but he regards
"peace movements among ourselves, with no
"overtures of the kind from the north, as pre-
"mature and injudicious. That he is honest
"and patriotic in these views, we have no
"doubt. Our views are well known to our
"readers. We believe that mere fighting will
"not bring peace. We are for speaking among
"the people and in the public councils for an
"honorable peace, while our soldiers in the
"field are fighting for peace. We think there
"can be no harm and no danger in our people
"responding to those in the north who are
"anxious for peace. We hold that peace
"movements, if we are ever to have peace
"again, must begin some time and some-
"where; and that the two governments are
"so inflamed by the war spirit, and so intent
"on mere physical triumphs, that unless the
"people of the two sections rise up and de-
"mand that mental and moral means shall be
"resorted to, to close the war, those means
"may not be employed, and the war may be
"prolonged indefinitely. These views of ours
"may be erroneous, but they are honestly
"entertained. They do not separate us from
"Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we
"cannot cease to fight as long as we are in-
"invaded. * * * Gov. Vance and the
"editor of the *Standard* are still on friendly
"terms, personally and politically; and we
"see no reason why we should not remain
"so."—*Raleigh Standard, July 29th*, 1863.

Afterwards Mr. Holden charged that an effort was being made in the army and by the administration to "beat Gov. Vance," and he said:

"We do not believe these machinations
"against Gov. Vance will succeed. We be-
"lieve he will stand by his friends. He has
"never yet proved false to his pledges or to
"his friends."—*Raleigh Standard, August 19th*, 1863.

Still later: "The *Observer* charges that 'the
"*Standard* and its party,' expect 'to put up
"a candidate against Gov. Vance next sum-
"mer.' * * We deny the charge and call
"for the proof. * * We are a friend of
"Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while
"he adheres to conservative principles; and
"now could we, under such circumstances,
"go about to 'put up' a candidate against
"him next summer?"—*Raleigh Standard, November 25th*, 1863.

On the 22d day of February, 1863—on the same day that the "Holden Hook and Ladder Company" was parading Mr. Holden at Newbern, under the emblem of a "Silver Grey Fox"—Gov. Vance, by special invitation, was addressing an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, who had assembled to hear him, at Wilkesboro,' on the condition of the country. In his speech, Gov. Vance said:

"A certain discontent has pervaded and a
"funereal gloom hung over the community
"engendering, if we credit a wide rumor
"throughout the State, a notion that we must
"have a Convention; that we must secede from
"the Southern Confederacy; that we must re-
"pudiate the whole thing, and go back and do
"our first work over again." * * *
"A Convention is proposed by some. I have
"no denunciation to make of those who are
"moving this question. They are as sound
"men no doubt as I am—as you are—as any
"body—they are my friends; but I think it is
"wrong." * * * * * *
"If you think, fellow-citizens, that proper
"efforts have not been made during this war
"fare to obtain the peace which you desire,
"why there cannot be any earthly objection to
"such efforts being made. I have been in favor
"of them myself, and from time to time have
"so advised the President. * * * But
"I beg you to recollect, that there is a lawful
"and legal way pointed out by the Constitution
"of your country, and any effort you make in
"this way will be right and proper."—*Gov. Vance's Speech.*

Now here is the record. It discloses that up to the 29th of July, 1863, by Mr. Holden's own statement, that he and Gov. Vance were both anxious for peace, both honest and patriotic, as Mr. Holden claimed; that they differed in their views as to the mode of making a peace movement—Gov. Vance proposing to do it through the government—Mr. Holden, by meetings of the people; but, as Mr. Holden said, this difference did not separate them, and they *remained personal and political friends.*

On the 19th of August, Mr. Holden artfully charged others with *machinating* against Gov. Vance, and came out as his champion, to repel the attempts to divide them; and in full set phrase expressed his confidence that the Governor "will stand by his friends;" declaring for him that "he has never yet proved false to his pledges or to his friends."

According to Mr. Holden, then, Gov. Vance was TRUE on the 19th of *August*.

On the 25th of November, Mr. Holden indignantly denounced the accusation that he would "put up" a candidate against Gov. Vance; declaring that he expected to support him, together "with a vast majority of the people of the State." As the matter then stood, it was hoped and believed by the good people of this State, that this summer there would be no political excitement—that Gov. Vance would be re-elected without opposition. His political opponents were willing, for the general welfare, to let the election go by default; and all appeared smooth, so far as any excitement growing out of the gubernatorial election was likely to occur. But in this moment of universal satisfaction, Mr. Holden, acting upon that self-conceited, self-consequential, self-important and self-inflated prompting which has been the bane of his life, begins to stir the mud—to raise a mere issue—a convention scheme—professedly for the purpose of peace, but secretly, for the purposes of Mr. Holden; and on the 3rd of March he developes the whole scheme, plot and contrivance, by putting himself—Mr. Holden—up for Governor of North Carolina! This is the whole operation. A more cunningly contrived political scheme for personal and selfish objects, party history has never furnished. In pursuing this course, Mr. Holden has ignored the general desire of the people for quiet. He has started a division in his own party, when no other party was inclined to oppose his candidate. He has ignored his obligations of party fealty, and in the broadest sense of the term "put up" SELF, above all other considerations.

We have heard of people "putting up," after taking a severe emetic. In this sense the people of North Carolina, in August, will "put up" Mr. Holden—and that so thoroughly, that for all time thereafter he will be "put" down, for any further purposes of selfishness and mischief.

We shall look hereafter more particularly into the issue Mr. Holden has raised in this contest.

Raleigh.

In the observations which we are about to make, we have no intention to intimate the possession of any information which should inspire apprehension. Our remarks are made upon the general appearances of affairs. From all sources of information, the plan of the enemy appears to be to make a grand concentrated move on Richmond, with a heavy force. In aid of this movement, his effort will be to assail, with less force, as many weak and unguarded points as he can, in order to scatter our forces and prevent our reinforcing from one to another. There are indications of a move on the lines of communication in North Carolina; and it is not too great a stretch of probability to apprehend a raid, if not a formidable movement towards this place. It has been a favorite idea with the Northern press, with the Newbern *Times*, and with Yankees generally, that there is a union sentiment about the centre of this State, which ought to be reached with sufficient force to be strengthened and assisted. Very lately the project of an advance towards this place was revived in the Yankee journals, and within the past few days we have seen an extract from the *Nashville Union*, urging the attack on Richmond and the invasion of this State, in order to give "*loyal North Carolinians an opportunity to vindicate themselves and their cause.*" Who these *loyal* North Carolinians are, every one can readily ascertain, who has an opportunity like our late prisoners have had, of being daily eye witnesses of such notices as these in Yankee newspapers:

"The noble Holden is doing immense service in the cause of the union." "The bold and spirited Holden is maintaining the freedom of the press, and making the tyrant Jeff. Davis tremble on his throne;" and such like.

Those of us who only occasionally get a glimpse of these precious publications, only see how Joy, the Yankee, abuses Gov. Vance and praises Mr. Holden; how he cajoles "John, the rascal" as he familiarly calls the *Progress*; how he copies long columns of their licks at the Confederate government, and urges reinforcements to penetrate our State. *We* only see how Everett, the *silken* blood drinker, and Baxter, the traitor, stretch out the hand of fellowship to Mr. Holden, and how, now that this bepraised personage has announced himself to be a *self-made* candidate for Governor, the note of counsel is struck for an advance into the State. We hear of preparations under Burnside, and they point to North Carolina.

The people of this State should be at once upon their guard—resolved against all panic, all confusion, all disorder—to do and perform whatever may be necessary to defend their hearth-stones and capture the invader.

We urge, in another place, some suggestions, important, we think, to be followed.

Secret Circulation.

To our astonishment, a *Standard*, bearing date the 6th of April, one like a number that has been circulating among the INITIATED for near a week, as we have been told, has been placed in our hands. It contains the message of Gov. Brown, garbled, also garbled extracts from the *Confederate*, so garbled, as to alter the sense of the articles quoted from; and among other things a long and labored attack on Gov. Vance, signed conservative;" but bearing "ear-marks so long," that no one can question its paternity. Altogether, it is one of those productions that are intended to serve doubtful objects; and it is admirably gotten up for the intended purpose.

We have no particular care about it; having a very well settled opinion of its propriety and fairness.

The article we have alluded to, indeed the whole of this underhand and unscrupulous production, merits the attention of Gov. Vance's friends. If it is a specimen of what the campaign is to be, it will add to Mr. Holden's reputation, if it does not elevate it.

See important Order from the Conscript Bureau, in our advertising columns.

In the event of a raid on Raleigh, (which would be a most foel-hardy, and ought to be a most disasterous enterprise to the enemy,) the great danger to our cause would be confusion and panic. The best guard against such accidents, is the exercise of a prudent forethought. In such moments men are apt each to think himself a director, and rather to counsel others to act; whereas the *fewer thinking heads there are*, and the more working hands, the better for such an occasion.

The first important necessity is, that the military authority should make itself recognised, and felt and obeyed. Arrangements should be made beforehand, so that each citizen may know where he is to go to; who he is to obey; and what he is to do; *and all that he should do.* When the occasion comes, he is to go to the right place and do the right thing; to look only to himself, and not meddle whether any body else goes and does. Organization, rules, regulations and orders, ought to be prepared now for the government of this town of Raleigh, in the event the enemy should succeed in getting alive thus far. Preparation never does harm, and may do vast good.

Col. Mallett, who is at the head of the Confederate force at this place, is well aware that the Home Guard, as it has been organized, would not be effective. The very worst arrangement possible for such a crisis, would be to leave that organization as it is. Col. Mallett knows that the officers appointed therein, in many instances, are more obnoxious to many of our citizens than any that could be made. They are distrusted on every account. When we say this, we but speak the sentiment of a vast number of our best and most loyal citizens. We do not care to specify; but what we say is known to be true, whether just or not is not now the question.

The most important service, then, that Col. Mallett can render, will be to see that all whom the new law of Congress operates on, should be taken out of that old organization, and be enabled to form new ones—selecting their company officers and having their field officers selected according to the act of Congress. A recommendation from Col. Mallett will be heeded, when made in accordance with a general wish of the public, and so entirely in accordance with the public interests. This being at once settled, the establishment of rules, the adoption of a *system* of defence, will secure this place against a great calamity, in the event the enemy shall be strong enough to break our lines below, or raid around them.

The excellent letter from our correspondent "G." gives a cheering account of Governor Vance's visit to the soldiers, and his reception by them. All honor and consideration was given to the Chief Magistrate of the State—the proud and glorious representation of North Carolina patriotism, summed up in one word, her soldiers were mustered in service before the Governor, who was welcomed with enthusiasm. It was, from all description, a fit and honorable reception—alike worthy of those who yielded and him who received. No mention seems to have been made of the *self-announced*—the self-made candidate.—Perhaps it would be as well hereafter altogether to ignore any such existence. There is really no opposition to Governor Vance—one rarely hears a man say he is for Mr. Holden. In the army there is almost entire unanimity. Having suspended his paper, so far as an open and bold publication of it is concerned; having refused to meet the people who have invited him; with all the press of the State against him, Mr. Holden presents about the smallest dimensions of a candidate ever seen.

An Irishman, on one occasion down near Beaufort, in the yard of one of the citizens, fell in with one of the smallest sized Banker Ponies; whereupon the son of Erin commenced to pummel the little fellow with might and main. Upon being overhauled, he was thunderstruck at being asked why he was beating the *horse*? "*Horse!* HORSE! did ye say?" May I niver! by jabbers—and its no more an' a rat, or its myself that am not Patrick, niver at all."

Mr. Holden bears to an ordinary candidate of fair proportions and common prospects, just about the proportion of this Irishman's rat, to a respectable conestoga. It is hardly worth while to keep up the mention of him.

A North Carolina soldier, who has lost his right hand, has learned to write well with the left hand, and very properly offers his services—if otherwise qualified—to take the place of any able-bodied soldier now doing duty at a desk.

We saw lately an account of another North Carolinian who lost his eyes in the war, and, in a very few months, by determination and perseverance, acquired the arts of reading and writing as taught for the blind, at the North Carolina Institute, where he was kindly received—and also at the Cedar Spring School, near Spartanburg, S. C. We commend these cases to the friends of any soldiers who have suffered loss of eyes or limbs.

The best charity is to teach all such, where they have the will and the other conditions to be self-dependent.

A correspondent of the Selma *Reporter* writes from Cahaba, Ala.:

Perhaps it is not known abroad that probably the oldest practical printer living, who works at his trade, resides in this place. He is 81 years of age, and yet retains his faculties sufficiently to enable him to set type. I have just seen a phamphlet speech which he set up, and it is as "clean a sheet" as I have ever seen from the fingers of any typographer. His name is ——— McKnight, and he has been a printer for over sixty years. How many millions of "ems" must have passed through his fingers in this time!

Kossuth has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation, which is circulated among the Hungarians who form a part of the Austrian army in Venetia. He asks his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, and form an alliance with Italy, by which they will be freed. He adds, that the King of Italy is preparing to lead his army against Austria, and that a Hungarian Legion is being formed in Italy.

Army Correspondence of the Confederate.

Addresses of Gov. VANCE at Orange Court House, Va., and at the Headquarters of the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment, in the Presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran Officers and Men—Grand Review in Honor of the Governor, &c.

Through the prompt attention of our army correspondent "G." with the army of Northern Virginia, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following sketches of the addresses of Gov. Vance in the presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran army, as also the distinguished honors paid our Chief Executive by this noble band:

CAMP SECOND N. C. INFANTRY, RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE, March 28, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: We have had, for several days past, a variety of things to disturb the monotony of camp life. Last week, there fell the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred this winter, and it has occasioned no little sport among the soldiers. Snow-balling was all the rage, and countless battles were fought between different companies, regiments and brigades, and there was even one between rival divisions, in which officers in high rank, and usually of grave dignity and decorum, participated. When the snow had melted away, as it did in a very short time, under the warm and genial sun of several days that followed, Gov. Vance came, and since then, we have had the pleasure of listening to two of his inimitable speeches.

On Saturday, he spoke to a very large audience of North Carolinians at the quarters of the 53d regiment, of Daniel's brigade, and again on yesterday, to all the North Carolinians of the 2d corps and the 1st N. C. cavalry. His speech on Saturday was listened to with marked attention, and had the effect of cheering, in no small degree, the listening soldiers. I was glad to see, on Saturday, on the speaker's stand, so many of our chief leaders, among them Gens. Lee, Ewell, Hill, Rodes, "Alleghany" Johnson, Jeb Stwart, Ramseur, and Stewart, of Maryland; and I am informed, during the Governor's stay with us, he has received all the courtesy and attention from our chief officers to which the Executive of our State is entitled, and the high merit of the man is due.

But to-day has been the gala day. It was proposed on Saturday, that a grand review of the North Carolinians of this army corps be held in honor of the Governor, and it came off on yesterday in "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." All the brigades and parts of brigades, hailing from the old North State, were out in full force, and presented a splendid appearance, in military bearing, as well as in every thing else that the most ardent well-wisher could desire. The proud array of the children of old Rip Van Winkle—battle-scarred veterans—as they stood in long line almost as far as the eye could reach, with their arms glistening in the light of the noon-day sun—or, as wheeled in columns, in an hundred sub-divisions, with bullet-rent flags flying, they marched with soldierly precision around the review ground—could not but impress the observer with the magnitude of the power which the old North State wields in this contest for freedom. And this mass of men were only a part—not half—of her representatives in the army of Northern Virginia. "The scorner may sneer at, and willings defame her," but her jewels here shine with a lustre unsurpassed by none, and by their real worth and valor in every battle field of Virginia, have won the plaudits of the unprejudiced—wrung praise from the unwilling, and placed her name in letters of living light on "history's story." Our "Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief," accompanied by Maj. Gen. Rodes and staff, rode down the lines, and the troops then broke into column and marched past the reviewing officers, after which, they all repaired to the quarters of the 30th N. C. Regiment, where a stand had been erected, to hear the speech to be delivered by the Governor. By dense packing, as thick as they could stand, all around, the audience were perhaps enabled to hear the speech, but it was no little strain on the Governor's lungs, for them to do so. Your correspondent took no notes—it was impossible from the stand point to do so—and he cannot therefore give anything like a synopsis of his remarks—but as your readers would like to know what the Governor talked to us about, we will try to quote some things he said, from memory.

The Governor was introduced by Gen. Ramseur. He began his speech by remarking that on Saturday he addressed his hearers as "fellow-soldiers," but on second thought, he recollected that although he was once a soldier, he was not one now—having skulked out of service by being elected to a little office down in North Carolina—and he felt that he had no right to greet them by that term.—They were not his "Fellow-citizens," and he knew of only one other term to use—a term that had been given them by their comrades from other States—"tar-heels"—and he would borrow the term, and address them as "*Fellow-Tar-Heels.*"

He said he knew we all wanted peace—everybody in the Confederacy wanted peace—and as the blessed word was first in everybody's mouth, he would make it the first point in his address. He then discussed the subject in all its bearings, and showed plainly that the only way for us to obtain peace honorably was by fighting for it, that it was impossible to negotiate a peace with our enemies, expressed his willingness, however to send commissioners whenever it was thought necessary, although he felt sure our enemies would reject and refuse to receive them, but that he was willing to bear the humiliation, that Europe and the world might see that the bloodshed and misery caused by this war was not of our making, and that the United States Government alone was responsible therefor. He was opposed out and out to any separate State action; it was unconstitutional, would look like acting in bad faith with our Southern sisters; and if attempted, would only make matters worse. He depicted in glowing colors the consequences that would result from any attempt of the kind; that Lincoln would not treat with us, without we first laid down our arms, and submitted to the most degrading terms; that it was impossible, from our geographical position, if from no other cause to be neutral; if attempted, we would have both parties on us; we would soon be in a worse condition than Maryland or Kentucky, that we would be compelled to either resist our Southern brethren, or to join Lincoln—submit to his drafts, pay his taxes, fight our comrades who have fought by our sides for three years past, and become the miserable slaves and vassals of the most rotten and corrupt people on the face of the earth; that it would transfer the seat of war to our own homes, cause the whole land to become a howling wilderness, our families outcasts, homeless, and ourselves despised by all, and our memories handed down in history to be execrated and loathed by generations yet unborn. He begged his hearers to [illegible] the syren voice of evil-minded [illegible] would advise them to pursue this [illegible] of peace. That if we would only [illegible] ers, maintain our organization [illegible] discipline and continue to strike boldly in the future as in the past—for home, freedom and independence—the sun of peace would soon rise in the east and shed its beningn rays over our war-worn land. Any other course would lead to disaster, disolution and ruin.

He said that our prospects were never brighter than at present; that the people everywhere were daily becoming more cheerful and sanguine of our final success; that the spring campaign had opened auspiciously, and victory had already been given us; that our armies everywhere were recruited and strengthened, and were full of hope and confidence; that they were held well in hand by the ablest generals the world ever produced; and he gave it as his opinion, that if we even held our own, or were victorious in the pending campaign, fighting would be virtually ended by the time the leaves began to fall in autumn, and finally the war would languish and die out from the utter exhaustion and heartlessness on the part of our foes. Negotiations would then take the place of warriors, and the North, dispirited by long and continued disaster and ill-success, would then listen to reason and the dictates of wisdom, and submit to terms. He based this opinion on the evident indications of the times. Our foes would soon be plunged into the whirlpool of another presidential campaign, and since the various parties would contend for would be the rule and patronage of a government which makes millions of money—and with the well-known yankee proclivity and thirst for the almighty dollar, their minds, now centered on the single idea of our subjugation, will be bent on securing the spoils, and in their eagerness for gain and place, dissensions and schisms will arise which will paralize the government's efforts and defeat their meditated intentions. There is, too, already a strong peace party at the North, and, as the yankee begins to comprehend the main fact in his mind—the billions of dollars his government is fruitlessly throwing away in this war, observes the rapid depreciation of his green-back currency, and the decline of their commerce and trade under its influence—that peace party will increase in strength until it is fully successful. They have, also, at last, found that we are in deadly earnest. They have already begun to realize the truth, and despair is gradually sinking into their hearts. Their leading men and newspapers declare that if their arms do not "crush the rebellion" this summer, they never will, and they openly proclaim that the issue is staked on the approaching campaign. They are already dispirited and scared, and the waning strength of their exhausted efforts is demonstrated in their vain attempt to recruit their forces, for which even enormous bounties are of no avail; the numberless drafts that bring no men, and the mutterings and dissensions that are observed in their councils. All this betokens a flagging on their part, and it is an historical truism which asserts that "an aggressive warfare that once flags never rallies."

Old Abe and his counsellors are beginning to see the end, and they had therefore sent their last hero, Grant, to confront us, and they have determined to make one more mighty effort to crush us. We must whip this hero and his army, said the Governor, and our work is done; whip him, and thereby maul grace peave into their unbelieving souls. It would do it as sure as we whip him, and he felt sure that the result of this campaign would send him into the shades of private life, to keep company with the other heroes of our *un-making*.

The Governor then reviewed the past campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia. At the beginning of the war, when the hero of Lundy's Lane and Sally Gorder (Cera Gorda) Scott was put in command of the yankee army. The Governor quaked in his boots with fear, and thought that Gen. Scott would march his army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in one campaign, but a man by the name of Beauregard met him at a place called Bull Run, and old Scott had not been heard of since. McDowell was buried in the same grave that covered Scott. Then came McClellan the "*Little* Napoleon"—who took things easy and slow, and who moved ponderously along until he gained the banks of the Chickahominy; then a man by the mane of Lee opposed him in front, a man by the name of Jackson, sometimes called "Stonewall"—flanked him on the right, and a man by the name of *Vance with the 26th N. C. regiment* attacked him on the left, and between them they used him clean up.—Hardly left a greazy spot. Pope was next brought forward, Pope was a man who had previously figured somewhere out west, and boasted that a rebel had never seen his back; he was going to eat us up without salt; but Jackson's skirmishers ran him into the Potomac river, and Father Abraham sent him as minister plenipotentiary to the Pawnee Indians. Burnside came next, and on the heights of Fredericksburg he was seen afar off, but one foggy morning he disappeared, and has not been seen since; he was, gathered unto his fathers in Abraham's bosom, and "Fighting Joe," surnamed Hooker, was sent to reign in his stead. He was treated worse than any of the rest; he was badly thrashed at Chancellorsville, and afterwards lost on a march, and the yankee army took to Pennsylvania. Meade came next, but did not tarry long, and they have finally sent Grant to complete the Golgotha of heroes. Grant is a man who has won his spurs by fighting with the odds in his favor, at about the same ratio that Confederate money sells for specie, twenty to one. Now, soldiers and fellow-tar-heels, said the Governor, whip out this army and hero—and "the baby is born and his name is Betsy." Peace will be sure to follow. He exhorted the men to continue steadfast to the end. Maintain their organizations yet a little longer, obey their officers, and follow their glorious, and heroic leader, and all would be well. Victory—Independence—weal or woe was with them, and with them alone. If they gave way, all was lost. He begged them never to desert; he implored them never to listen to the persuasion or influence of bad men who would persuade them thus to cast a foul stain of eternal dishonor on themselves, and on their posterity; and depicted the moral suicide of those who thus dishonored and degraded themselves, in glowing and eloquent terms.

In justification of the people of North Carolina, he told his hearers, they were as true to the Confederacy as any people in the whole land, although it was intimated to the contrary; that there was little or no disaffection, and there was not one man in twenty throughout the State but whose whole heart was devoted to the cause, and would do any thing in their power for their soldiers in the field. It is true, he said, there was some growling among the principals of substitutes, who had paid the flattering unction to their souls, that they could fight this war out by proxy. They were disappointed, and disappointed folks [illegible] early be- [illegible] ture the law [illegible] tional by the [illegible] met, and that these men [illegible] its behests like good citizens. He said that many of them would doubtless be sent out here to join us; he wanted us to treat them kindly, not to poke fun at them and call them "conscripts," but learn them to be good soldiers, and his word for it, they would acquit themselves with credit when they confronted the enemy. He said there was another class, who used long ranged guns, and wanted to fight at long taw shoot from street corners in North Carolina at yankees in Boston, who made a mighty fuss, kicked up a terrible dust and stink but were very harmless. He told us, the people of North Carolina always criticized, their government and its acts, and of tentimes complained and grumbled at its law, when made, and even made threats when they thought them unjust, but no people on the face of the earth obeyed its behests with more willingness or alacrity than they did, when the law was pronounced constitutional.

It was true, much dissatisfaction was manifested at the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act—many thought it uncalled for and extremely unwise; and for his part, he did not see the use of the suspension. But that dissatisfaction did not indicate that she was going to do anything desperate, and she would not. Demagogues and bad men there were all over the land, who sometimes attempted to fan these popular dissatisfactions into a flame, for their own ends, but there was no danger of the good people of North Carolina perpetrating any such folly. They were patriotic, true and loyal, they sometimes honestly differed from other people in matters of public policy and propriety, but her popular heart beat in unison with her soldiers, and her determination was as strong as theirs to fight this war through to victory and independence.

Your correspondent has left out many of the important points made in the Governor's speech, but he has already swelled his letter to an outrageous length, and will cut it short. The Governor illustrated his speech from his inexhaustible supply of anecdotes, and kept his audience in a broad grin throughout. His speech was well received, and has cheered the soldiers a great deal. Gov. Vance is their choice for Governor, and my brigade will give him an almost unanimous vote. Holden stock is considerably below par, and is getting worse every day.

There is nothing new in camp. A rain storm has been going on for the past twelve hours, and of course, no movement is anticipated yet awhile.

G.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—Latest information from Gen Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers are estimated Yankee force does not exceed *thirty five thousand*.

One day last week very heavy and continuous cannonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper Court House.—No definite cause has been asigned but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobacco-stick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their horses. By daylight, however, the party were so thoroughly chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, about a hundred and fifty yards distant.—Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out *en masse*, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

The enemy's pickets say that Gen. Grant has taken command of the army of the Potomac. Our men are in most excellent spirits.

To the boast of Gen. Grant, that he can, with thirty thousand men, whip out Gen. Lee's army, our boys say that he cannot cross the river in opposition to Ewell's corps alone. Quite an acceptable present was received a few days since in the shape of a quantity of excellent woolen socks, to be distributed to those soldiers whose homes are in possession of the public enemy.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him, troops from other States as well as his own.

A grand game of bass-ball was played on Monday last, the contest being between the members of Gen. Stafford's Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's Division, and Gen. Hays' Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Early's Division. The stakes were $500 a side. The game was won, after a contest of two hours and a half, by Gen. Hays' Brigade.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The counties of Western North Carolina have suffered heavily by raids of the common enemy, including deserters and tories, who have committed outrages on the defenceless people; and owing to circumstances beyond control, the authorities have not been able to give the protection they have been anxious to extend. The people have continued faithful to our cause, and their hatred for the invader has been more intensified.

Col. Palmer has returned from an extended trip through the Western counties, which he succeeded in clearing of the invaders, and made dispositions which, it is believed, will prevent their inroads hereafter. The Yankees made a raid into Clay and Cherokee counties to prevent the enrolment of conscripts, but retreated on hearing of the approach of our troops.

On Saturday previous, Major McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th Regiment, encountered the notorious Colonel Kirk and his band. A sharp engagement ensued, and Kirk was defeated. We lost one killed and several wounded. Major McDowell was severely wounded in the arm.

Col. Thomas' Cherokee Indians are rendering good service, and are as "true as steel" to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the alluring promises of the Yankee emissaries, who have been among them.

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.—It is now certain that Gen. Jones has entered Kentucky through Fulkerson Gap, with some 1,500 men.

The Federals have been driven back both at Morristown and Whitesburg.

A general engagement, it is soon expected, will take place between all the forces on both sides.

McLaws' division has been ordered to the front.

It is reported that the Federals have been heavily reinforced.

The Federal movements to flank our left have so far failed.

General Longstreet has issued very stringent orders relating to unlawful impressment and thieving by soldiers.